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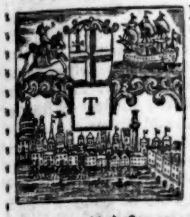
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecaſtle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Eſq*;

SATURDAY, Auguſt 24, 1745.

Mr. SPECTATOR,



HE *Daily Advertiſer* of late becoming the Channel of Invitation to *Matrimony*, a Proof that this Age is more anxious after the *ſober State* then any of that preceded it, this new Method I think demands your Attention, as you are a Lover of Virtue and Morality.

'Twould be extreamly kind if you would inform us how we may proceed to *anſwer an Advertiſement*, without incurring Cenſure; for till ſome Method is licenc'd by your Approbation, I ſhall never conſent to give the languiſhing Youth the leaſt Information who has lately deſcribed me in Print.

'In a large Party of Ladies laſt Night, we propos'd an Aſſembly ſhould be eſtabliſh'd of *Maids* and *Batchelors*; that every *Lady* ſhould wear a ſhort Silk Apron, and every *Gentleman* a Ribband at the Shirt Boſom, whoſe Colours ſhould denote their reſpective Fortunes: As for Example; 10,000 l. is ſignified by Scarlet, 8000 l. by Blue, 6000 l. by Yellow, 4000 l. by Green, 2000 l. by Straw, 1000 l. by Brown, and no Lady or Gentleman that has not *One Thouſand* Pounds can be admitted.

'Thoſe whoſe Fortunes exceed the Sums ſpecify'd, muſt deſcribe thus for Example; *Eighteen Thouſand* is known by wearing a Scarlet Ground ſtrip'd with Blue (the Colours 10 and 8) and for *five*, Green ſtrip'd with Brown.

'If any Gentleman or Lady ſhall preſume to wear the Signal which their Fortunes *cannot anſwer*, ſignifying more than they really have, he or ſhe ſo offending, ſhall have *their Names* publiſh'd in your Paper as Pretenders, and ſhall ſubmit to any *Puniſhment* you ſhall think proper to inflict.

'It is neceſſary there ſhould be a *large Room* provided for this Aſſembly, and none admitted but Subſcribers: And that the utmoſt Decorum may be obſerved, the Door-Keeper is to ſee that every Member wears the *Signal*.

'I humbly apprehend *this*, or ſome other Scheme of the like Nature will produce the moſt happy Effects; and if your Spectatorſhip will vouchſafe to take it into Conſideration, we ſhall ſoon be deliver'd from the inſipid State of *Celibacy*, and wafted to the wiſh'd-for *Haven* of *Matrimony*, which Metamorphoſis will lay under the greateſt Obligation.'

New Broad Street, Your conſtant Reader,
Saturday, Aug. 10, 1745. and long-tired Virgin,
KITTY WISHWELL.

From my own CHAMBERS.

I Agree perfectly with Miſs WISHWELL, that the preſent Method of *advertiſing Hearts* deſerves Attention from the Lovers of Virtue: But muſt own ſhe is the firſt I have heard ſay, that it ſhows a greater Anxiety after the *ſober State* in the preſent than in any former Age. I have been inclined to think, on the contrary, that theſe *advertiſing Gentlemen*, inſtead of being Votaries to *Hymen*, are moſt of them Philoſophers of the Sect of CLERIMACHUS.

If I was not a little to explain myſelf upon the Subject of this *Sect*, I ſhould expect to be reproach'd for mentioning a Set of People that are not to be read of in the whole Hiſtory of *Philoſophy*. But no Matter for that: I have ſomewhere met with the Name of this CLERIMACHUS, and the following ſhort Account of his *Principles*.

He thought it too great an Infringement of Liberty for a Man to confine himſelf in Love to any *one Object*, and therefore reſolved, for his own Part, to be enamour'd of *every lovely Woman*. He would *divide his Heart*, he uſed to ſay, into ſo many Parts, that every Beauty who was worthy of it ſhould have her *Portion*.

My Opinion of *Matrimony* is, that it deſerves at leaſt ſome Conſideration, and cannot be well engag'd for, even by a Man to his *own Heart*, at the firſt View of a Lady who is utterly unknown, how *deſirable* ſoever her *Perſon* and Accompliſhments may appear. An Interview *tete a tete* may be indeed paſſionately wiſh'd for, upon this ſlight Foundation, in order to diſcover whether it be *worth while* to make farther Propoſals; and whether, if it be not, the lovely Object has *Virtue* and *Strength* enough to preſerve her own Honour. For that an Interview thus procur'd, if every Circumſtance of *Fortune* or *Family* did not anſwer Expectation, would end in an Attempt upon this *Bulwark* of Female Happineſs, is, I think, never to be doubted: Nay, I ſhould imagine it ten to one that the Advertiſer had not even a *diſtant* generous Thought, but purſued only the Gratification of his *preſent Appetite*, without Remorſe for the Ruin of its Object.

If I knew any Lady, who had got herſelf a good Huſband, during the whole Courſe of this *advertiſing Mode*, by attending to it, I would with all my Heart aſk Pardon of the honeſt Gentleman: But this would not make me alter my Opinion with regard to the *Intent* of this Practice in general. I ſhould ſtill ſuſpect that the amorous Rhapſodiſt of a daily News Paper had but a little *Time*, and a very ſmall Portion of his *Heart* to beſtow, reſerving a like Quantity of *each* for *every other Fair* that might make a like inſtantaneous Impreſſion. In a Word, he would paſs with me, notwithſtanding all his Pretences, for a mere CLERIMACHIAN.

Should the Title of a *Philoſopher* ſeem too grave for theſe gay Gentlemen, I can inform them that there was an *Orator* called I think POLYPHEMUS, who had much the ſame Turn of Mind, and employ'd all his Art, that ſhould have been devoted to the Defence of Juſtice, in *deluding Numbers of the Fair*, and boaſting of his Succeſs. As I do not doubt but every *advertiſing Lover* is a great *Orator* in his own Opinion, and delights himſelf highly with *his Works* whenever they appear in Print, perhaps this Claſs of *Literati* may better ſuit them than the other. They are therefore all welcome, if they prefer it, to the Title of POLYPHEMISTS.

I have juſt now before me one of the moſt *eloquent* that has for ſometime paſt made his Appearance. He was very *deeply ſmitten* at a Country Aſſembly, in the Time of the Races, by a young Lady *in the Bloom of fifteen*, with *golden Locks*, and dreſs'd in a *green Silk Gown*, with a *Silver Stomacher*. All his Requeſt is, that he may be inform'd *by a Line* where he may have an Opportunity of *throwing himſelf at her Feet*, and he will eſteem himſelf *infinitely obliged*. But the young Lady, I hope, will have more Prudence than to comply with his Requeſt, without firſt taking the Advice of her *Mother* or *Governeſs*: And I muſt alſo inſiſt upon having *one* or *the other* of theſe preſent, in order to add Dignity to the Ceremony, if at any Time the *humble Devotee* be admitted to make his *Proſtration*.

While I am talking of *advertiſing Lovers*, I muſt not forget to diſtinguiſh one from among the Croud. It is the gentle and pathetic Mr. THOMAS COX, who has been *making his Court*, in this Manner, for I believe three or four Years off and on, to the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS; and has not yet been able to carry his *Miſtreſs*, tho' he tells her plainly that the Cauſe of his Advertiſement is *Oppreſſion*. As the Fair Sex are generally very *tender-hearted*, Pity that not one of them has been yet *mov'd* by this Declaration!

To come now more immediately to the Subject of my Correſpondent's Letter, which is to deſire my Opinion concerning the *Anſwer* to an Advertiſement in which ſhe is *particularly deſcribed*, I muſt confeſs ſhe has impos'd on me a pretty difficult Taſk. The beſt Means I can at preſent think of, is to inſiſt, by another Advertiſement, that the Advertiſer ſhall deſcribe himſelf altogether as *particularly* and *publickly* as he has done her, before any further Notice be taken of his Requeſt. I would have the Deſcription extend not only to his *Perſon*, but to his *Fortune*, *Temper*, and preſent *Situation*. After which he ſhould be waited upon at a Place appointed, not by Miſs WISHWELL herſelf, who has given me Cauſe, notwithſtanding her *Wit*, to diſtruſt her *Reſolution*; but by a Committee of *prudent Perſons*, of both Sexes, choſen for the Purpoſe. Theſe ſhould *interrogate* him concerning the ſeveral Parts of his Deſcription, and afterwards, upon knowing him perſonally, *make Enquiry* into the Truth of every Circumſtance. If in one Particular he was found to *prevaricate*, they ſhould have Power, at a ſecond Interview, to give him a flat *Denial*: But if all was *agreeable*, *fair*, and *candid*, Miſs might then *truſt herſelf* to receive his Viſits.

As to her Scheme of an *Aſſembly*, it ſeems to me very well calculated in the main, for putting a Stop to the Practice of *advertiſing*, by bringing together all the young Gentlemen and Ladies of *equal Condition*: But yet I think it may admit of *Improvement* in ſome Particulars, which I ſhall leave to the Conſideration of her, and the Reſt of the *Committee of Inſtitution*.

Why are the young Folks of good Breeding, who are not ſo happy as to be poſſeſs'd of a *full Thouſand*, to be excluded from the ſame Benefit of procuring themſelves *ſuitable Matches*? And why are the *larger Fortunes* not included, for Want of *proper Enſigns* to diſtinguiſh them above a certain Sum? Theſe to me ſeem Defects: And yet I am not for bringing together ſuch *Diſparities* as one, two, or three hundred Pounds, and ten, fifteen, or twenty Thouſand. What then if there were *three Aſſemblies* to be eſtabliſh'd inſtead of *one*, to be divided in the following Manner.

From one Hundred to one Thouſand.
From one Thouſand to ten Thouſand.
From ten Thouſand upwards to the higheſt Fortunes.

I make but *one Claſs* above *ten thouſand Pounds*, becauſe I am afraid the real Fortunes above *twenty*, which muſt have been our next Gradation, would not have been ſufficient to make any tolerable Appearance. However, I a have Way to diſtinguiſh even *Theſe*.

The ſame Diſpoſition of *Colours*, which has been made by my Correſpondent, may ſerve for *each* of theſe Claſſes, making only a Difference in the *Richneſs* of the Ribbands. For Inſtance, in the *Houſe of Hundreds* all the Ribbands ſhould be *plain blue*, *plain yellow*, and ſo on: In the *Houſe of Thouſands* they ſhould be *flower'd*, but with Silk only, without any Mixture of Gold or Silver: Theſe ſhould be reſerved for the *Houſe of Ten Thouſands*, and there diſtributed in this equitable Manner.

From Ten to Twenty Thouſand, *Silver Flowers* upon a blue, yellow, or red Ground.

From Twenty Thouſand upwards, *Gold Flowers* upon the reſpective Grounds as above diſtinguiſh'd.

If any *higher* Mark of Diſtinction were requir'd in this *Houſe of Ten Thouſands*, thoſe of *Fifty Thouſand*, and upwards, as they would be very few in Numbers, might be permitted to hang on *Jewels*.

An Emmetnicks it would not be amiſs, if one *charitable Article* were admitted into the Inſtitution. I would have all young Gentlemen and Ladies, whoſe *Education* had been agreeable to either of theſe Ranks, and who had a natural Right to the proper *Fortune*, but unjuſtly had been depriv'd or kept out of it by *Guardians*, *Truſtees*, or *Laws*; all Theſe, I ſay, upon ample Teſtification of the Fact, I would have admitted according to their *juſt Claims*, that their perſonal Merit might have an Opportunity of repairing the Misfortunes they could not prevent. For as to Thoſe who thro' *Gemius*, or any ill *Conduct* of their own, hab reduc'd their Eſtates, they ſhould be receiv'd only upon the Footing of their *real Value*.

I was thinking to add ſomething concerning the Rules of *Conference* between any two of the Houſes, upon a Treaty of Union betwixt a Member of an *Upper* with one of a *Lower*: But as this would carry me too far at preſent, I muſt refer it to another Occaſion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſbourg, July 27. Her Imperial Majeſty is expected here this Afternoon from Peterſhoff, in order to haſten the Preparations for the Marriage of their Imperial Highneſſes; which, if we may gueſs from the Diſcourſes held at Court, will be celebrated ſomewhat ſooner than we expected. Thoſe who are beſt inform'd, conſider this as a mere Political Solemnity; and they aſſure us, that all theſe mighty Preparations for Feaſts and Entertainments are but ſo many Amuſements to keep the Eyes of the Publick employ'd, and prevent their glancing behind the Scenes, before ſuch Time as the Curtain is ready to be drawn up. In a Word, when this important Marriage is once over, the Conduct of this Court will be more ſteady, and her Politicks much more intelligible.

Stockholm, Aug. 6. The French Embaſſador being a few Days ſince in a mix'd Company of Lords, Gentlemen, and Ladies of the Court, the Affairs of Europe, and the approaching Election of an Emperor in particular, were the Subject of the Converſation: His Excellency having liſten'd attentively to their Diſcourſe, ſaid at laſt, 'I find, 'Gentlemen, that you would be very glad to ſee the 'Grand Duke of Tuſcany made Emperor. I don't en- 'vy the Satisfaction it would give you; but I cannot 'help telling you, that the raiſing that Prince to the 'Imperial Throne may be attended with more dange- 'rous Conſequences than you are aware of.'——*Hague Gazette.*

Savona, July 27. The Marqueſs de Mirepoix, who commands a Body of French and Spaniſh Troops at Milleſimo, having been inform'd the 23d Inſtant in the Evening, that the Piedmonteze had detach'd ſix Battalions from their Camp at Molere, in order to reinforce the King of Sardinia at Alexandria, he began his March the ſame Night, with an Intent to ſurprize the Troops that were left in that Camp; which he happily effected the next Morning by Break of Day. The Attack was made in three Places at once, with as much Succeſs as could be wiſh'd for: The Enemy were forc'd on every Side after a weak Reſiſtance: Near 300 Peaſants were kill'd, with upwards of 130 Soldiers, and 153 were made Priſoners. The Marqueſs de Mirepoix purſued the Enemy as far as the Hills, and arriv'd with his Troops in two Columns at the Village of Montezeme. The Piedmonteze, who were poſted there on a Hill behind the Ruins of an old Tower, to the Number of 6 or 700 Men, ſeem'd reſolv'd to ſtand their Ground; but as ſoon as the two Columns began to move towards them, they thought it beſt to retreat. The Marqueſs de Mirepoix ſent after them ſome Companies of Grenadiers, who kill'd and wounded above 200 of them; and after the Action was over, above 100 Deſerters came over to the French Camp.

That Day coſt the King of Sardinia upwards of 800 Men, beſides a great Number of armed Peaſants, who either diſpers'd, or return'd to their reſpective Habitations: The Loſs of the French and Spaniards was inconſiderable.

Placentia, Aug. 3. The Gates of this City are kept ſhut, and the Guards doubled at all the Poſts; the Reaſon of which is, that a Body of 8000 Spaniſh and Neapolitan Horſe and Foot has actually taken Poſt at Caſtel San Giovanni; and beſides, it is very much to be fear'd that the 5000 Men that have travers'd Tuſcany will make an Irruption in this Dutchy, as they come down from the Mountains.

Genoa, Aug. 7. The 3d Inſtant an Officer arriv'd here, diſpatch'd from the Camp before Seravalle, with Advice that that Place ſurrender'd the Day before, and that the Garriſon, conſiſting of 300 Men, were made Priſoners of War.

We have ſince learn'd that General Count Gage's Army decamp'd the 4th Inſtant from the Neighbourhood of St. Juliano, and took Poſt at Vigoſſola, on the other Side of the Scrivia; that the ſame Day the Count inveſted Tortona, and that the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were making for attacking that Place on the ſame Side as at the laſt Siege. We alſo hear, that as ſoon as Count Gage's Army march'd forwards, the Infant Don Philip's, which lay at Boſco, came to occupy the Camp of St. Juliano, in order to obſerve the Enemy's Motions; and that Skirmiſhes frequently happen between the Light Troops on both Sides, without any material Advantage to either.

This Morning an Expreſs arriv'd here, being diſpatch'd Yeſterday from the Camp of St. Juliano, with Advice, that at the Approach of the Infant Don Philip's Army, the Auſtrians had thought fit to abandon the Poſt they occupied behind the Tanaro, and retire beyond the Po, after breaking the Bridges they had on this River.

Dreſden, Aug. 14. We have receiv'd Advice that the Body of Pruſſian Troops, that aſſembled near Buntzlau in Sileſia on the Frontiers of the Upper Luſatia, have begun their March towards Sagan. Tho' we cannot perſuade ourſelves that the Pruſſians deſign to make an Irruption in that Province, we nevertheleſs keep upon our Guard, and 'tis ſaid that Count Rudowſky has Orders to march directly to Magdebourg, in caſe the Pruſſians enter Luſatia in a hoſtile Manner.

Count Vitzhum arriv'd here Yeſterday from Bohemia, with Letters from the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, the Contents of which we are ignorant of; and this Moment an Expreſs arrives with Advice that the two Armies are on the March, the Pruſſians towards Smirſchitz, and the combin'd Army towards, or along the Elbe.

Ratiſbon, Aug. 16. The Circle of Franconia having been requeſted to furniſh a Body of Troops, to be put into Ingolſtadt, purſuant to the Treaty of Fueſſen; the Circle made Anſwer, that they are very ready to do it, upon Condition that it be previouſly decided who muſt pay thoſe Troops, and then that a ſufficient Fund be ſettled for paying them regularly.

Hanover, Aug. 17. The King's Reſolution to go a Hunting at Gohr, has been ſuddenly chang'd, and his Majeſty has declar'd that he will forthwith return to England. Every Thing is ready for this Voyage, and the Court only waits for an Expreſs from Holland with the News of the Arrival of the Men of War and Yatchts at Helvoetſluys. People reaſon variouſly on this ſudden Change, and ſome are ſtill of Opinion that the young Pretender has landed in Scotland with a ſmall Retinue, and that the News of it is the Cauſe of this haſty Departure: But others look upon this as Chimerical; and that at the worſt, his Majeſty has ſo much the more Room to rely on the Affection of the Britiſh Nation, as he has already had Proofs of it on the like Occaſion. However it be, we are aſſur'd that his Majeſty has receiv'd a very preſſing Letter from the Regency of Great Britain, inviting him to return with all Speed to London; and that having terminated to his Satisfaction the Affairs for which he came over to Germany, he has reſolv'd to go back to his Kingdoms, where his Preſence is, in all Reſpects, more wanted than in this Electorate.

A Courier is juſt arriv'd from Dreſden, diſpatch'd by the King's Miniſter there, with Advice that his Poliſh Majeſty having been inform'd of all the falſe Reports which the Enemies of the Empire and of the Common Cauſe affect to ſpread, concerning his Diſpoſitions with reſpect to the approaching Election of an Emperor, he had called the ſaid Miniſter to an Audience, and declar'd to him, 'That though he (his Poliſh Majeſty) 'was firmly perſuaded that all thoſe Artifices were not 'capable of impoſing upon his Britannick Majeſty, nor 'creating in him the leaſt Suſpicion, he was yet very 'glad to renew to him the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn 'Aſſurances, that he would never deviate in the leaſt 'from any thing that had been agreed upon and ſtipu- 'lated, and that he had even already ſent to his Em- 'baſſadors, nominated for the Dyet of Election, the 'neceſſary Orders and Inſtructions to behave in conſe- 'quence of the publick and notorious Declarations he 'had formerly made.'

Count Flemming, the Saxon Miniſter continues to have frequent Conferences, and though he has been nominated to go and reſide at the Court of Vienna, we hear that he will follow the King to London, and that Count Manteuffel will exerciſe in the mean Time the Functions of Miniſter at the Queen of Hungary's Court. The laſt Letters the Court receiv'd from Francfort have not been leſs agreeable than the above Diſpatches from Dreſden; for they contain, among other Things, that the Elector of Mentz was expected there without fail the 23d Inſtant; and that there never was a greater Harmony among the Electoral Embaſſadors, who had unanimouſly reſolv'd to give the Miniſters of Brandenbourg and Palatine a juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction about the Contents of their laſt Memorial, and to renounce, like true Patriots, all private Views and Self-Intereſt, in order to give ſpeedily to the Empire a Head worthy of that high Rank. The ſame Letters tell us, that the ſolemn Conferences for proceeding to that Election would be open'd the 27th or 28th Inſtant.——*Hague Gazette.*

Francfort, Aug. 19. The Elector Palatine has juſt iſſu'd a Declaration, importing, that he will not permit his Miniſters to aſſiſt at the Conferences about the approaching Election, unleſs the Grand Duke's Army ceaſes to exact Contributions in the Palatinate, and a proper Indemnification be allow'd him for the Contributions already rais'd.

Francfort, Aug. 20. Obſtacles to the Imperial Election encreaſe every Day: The Miniſters of the Courts inclined to the Grand Duke, do all that lies in their Power to haſten it; but as the Brandenbourg and Palatine Miniſters act in concert together, and that ſome Miniſters of the other Electors are yet without Inſtructions on the principal Points of the Difficulties alledg'd by thoſe two Courts, there is but little Likelihood of the Electoral College's proceeding ſpeedily and with Succeſs. Yet ſome People pretend, that the Court of Vienna, being ſure of a Majority of Votes in the Electoral Dyet in favour of the Grand Duke, and willing to remove the principal Objection made by the King of Pruſſia, which is the reſtoring the Activity of the Vote of Bohemia, has determin'd to let that Vote be ſuſpended again this Time, upon Condition that this Step on her Part be not conſider'd as an Approbation of what was done at the laſt Election, nor conſtrued any Way to the Prejudice of her Rights: So that the Auſtrian Party here maintain, that after the Queen of Hungary ſhall have notified this Reſolution, one may validly begin the grand Conferences, and proceed to the Election, notwithſtanding the Proteſts of the Electors of Brandenbourg and Palatine. But the Miniſters of thoſe two Electors pretend, and have even explain'd themſelves about it in private Conferences, that ſuppoſing the Court of Vienna has actually reſolv'd to deſiſt from getting the Activity of the Vote of Bohemia reſtor'd, there are ſome other Obſtacles to the Validity of the Election to be found, ſtill more inſurmountable in their Nature, as Affairs now ſtand, when ſeveral Electors, contrary to the Fundamental Laws and Conſtitutions of the Empire have engag'd their Suffrage by Treaty: And 'tis upon theſe Grounds that the Brandenbourg Miniſter has declar'd to the Bavarian Miniſter, that the King of Pruſſia could not conſent to his Electoral Highneſs's voting in the Dyet. Such is the Situation of Things with reſpect to the Imperial Election.

The Prince of Conti's Army ſtill attends the Motions of the Grand Duke's, and keeps a pretty large Body of Troops at Worms: It likewiſe receives Reinforements daily, and without Noiſe, by ſmall Detachments at a Time; ſo that it encreaſes inſenſibly, and the Prince only waits now for 20 Squadrons of Horſe and ten of Dragoons, which are not very far from his Camp.

Extract of a private Letter from Amſterdam, Aug. 20, *N. S.*

'After the Miniſters of Pruſſia and the Elector Pala- 'tine had declar'd that they would aſſiſt at no future 'Conferences, until the Grievances complain'd of in 'their Memorials ſhould be redreſs'd, and proteſted a- 'gainſt every thing that might be reſolv'd upon in 'thoſe Conferences; the Miniſter of Mentz, ſeconded 'by the Hanoverian Miniſter, and the Miniſter of 'Triers too, as we are aſſur'd, propos'd to open the 'Conferences for the Election of a King of the Romans, 'Emperor; but the Miniſters of Cologne, Saxony and 'Bavaria, having alledg'd that they had no Inſtruc- 'tions the Propoſal was dropt, nor can any body fore- 'ſee when thoſe Conferences may be open'd.

'The Grievances contain'd in the Memorials of the 'Pruſſian and Palatine Miniſters, roul chiefly on the 'reſtoring the Activity of the Vote of Bohemia, the 'Freedom of the Electors, and the Oath they are to 'take. The King of Pruſſia and the Elector Palatine 'demand, that theſe three Points be ſettled by the 'Electoral College, before they proceed to the Election, 'inaſmuch as two of them are actually violated, though 'they are the moſt eſſential Part of the Golden Bull, 'which is the Foundation of the German Conſtitution 'and Liberties.

'They write from Dreſden, that Count Bunau, whom 'the King of Poland has appointed his ſecond Embaſſa- 'dor to the Dyet of Election, was getting ready his 'Equipages, but that, in all Appearance, it would be 'three or four Weeks yet before he ſets out.'

Hague, Aug. 24. By Letters from Bruſſels we find that the Army of the Allies has not yet chang'd its Poſition, but that the Generals are preparing to execute ſome Project; but whether a fighting or a retreating one, the next Poſt muſt inform us.

Hague, Aug. 24. The Hanoverian Horſe and Huſſars that retired to Oſtend, and ſome of Rich's and Cope's Dragoons which took Refuge in Nieuport, after the Fight of Melle, are all (except one Veſſel with about 30 Horſes, that was ſunk by a Bomb in coming out of Oſtend, and of which the People were ſav'd) arriv'd in Zealand, and gone forward by Water to Lillo, to proceed from thence to the Army.

We have Advice, that the Squadron which lately ſail'd from Breſt, is gone to Ferrol, to join the Spaniſh Squadron, and act in Concert in the Expedition deſign'd

by the Court of Madrid, about which we are ſtill in the Dark.

Hague, Aug. 30. Our laſt Advices from Flanders inform us, That the French Army decamp'd laſt Tueſday and advanced to the Rupel; that the French King was at the Head of his Troops, and ſeem'd to direct his March towards Antwerp. People ſtill talk here of that Monarch's ſpeedy Return to Verſailles; but this Story has hitherto prov'd like Penelope's Work.

The late Affair in Ruſſia, as ſome People pretend, is not like what has been imagin'd; and yet our Advices from Peterſbourg ſay, that thirty Perſons have already ſuffer'd the Puniſhment of the Knout, and that 20,000 Troops are actually aſſembling in the Neighbourhood of that City.

The States General have brought back their Heavy Artillery from Antwerp to Dordrecht, without the Conſent, ſome ſay without the Knowledge of the Allies; and 'tis expected that in a little Time they may bring home our Troops, eſpecially the Corps in the Grand Duke's Army, if it be true, as ſome Advices ſay, that that Army is very ſickly, and in great want of Neceſſaries.

Paris, Aug. 13. By Advices from Germany we hear, that the Prince of Conti having receiv'd ſome Reinforcements, his Army actually conſiſts of near 80,000 Men, and it was thought his Serene Highneſs would ſpeedily paſs the Rhine again.

Paris, Aug. 20. Advices from Marſeilles import, that the Corſicans are again ready to revolt, and that a certain Power has furniſh'd them with 15,000 Muſkets, and other Warlike Stores. Thoſe Advices add, that the Inhabitants of Sevennes begin likewiſe to riſe.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, May 6. Our Privateer came in this Day, with two more, and brought in with them two large French Ships, laden with Sugars, Indigo, &c. from Hiſpaniola. A Popiſh Prieſt is taken up, who, with ſome others, was to have ſet the Town on Fire in four ſeveral Places, and the People were to have been murder'd. Two or three of them have turn'd King's Evidences.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 10. Yeſterday two Veſſels from Bourdeaux, laden with Wine, were ſeiz'd by Capt. Mercer, Commander of the Bedborough Galley, purſuant to the Orders lately given by the Lords of the Regency.

The Old Noll Privateer has ſent into Cork a large Engliſh Ship taken ſome Time ago by ſeven French Men of War, which ſhe retook in her Way to France. She is valued at 10,000 l.

She has alſo ſent into Kinſale the Guernſey Privateer, which ſhe retook from a French one: She went in Purſuit of the Captor, and is hourly expected in with her.

We hear there are upwards of 3000 French Priſoners now confin'd at Kinſale.

Extract of a Letter from a Lieutenant on board the Prince Frederick Privateer, dated Kinſale, Aug. 6.

'In the Engagement which we had on the 12th of July with the Marquis d'Antin, and the Lewis Eraſmus, our Shot went through and through them, when theirs did but ſtick in our Sides. The Duke, our Conſort employ'd herſelf in chaſing the third Ship, who was greatly hurt by us. We were oblig'd to tow them for three Weeks, 'till we got here. Theſe Ships went out four Years ago to Peru and Chili, and had on board, (which appears by their Bills of Lading now come to Hand) 1,000,000 Sterling of Gold and Silver Coin, beſides 800 Tons of Cocoa; and we are every Day diſcovering more Treaſure, that has been conceal'd. There was a great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction of France, Spain, Peru, &c. We have a Marqueſs of France, a Governor of Peru, and Friars in abundance; one of whom threw a Gold Chalice into the Sea, rather than it ſhould come into our Hands.

'We took not the Value of a Penny, neither Rings, Watches, Money, or Swords, from any of thoſe Gentlemen. We took all the Caſh and Plate the common People had; and at ſending them on Shore here, every common Man had 20 Guineas given him. We hope for a Convoy of at leaſt five or ſix Men of War.

'We are now over-hawling our Prizes, and moving the Cocoa into other Ships, and are every now and then finding Wedges of Gold. Beſides, this Day the Spaniſh Gentlemen (finding we would not ranſom the Ships, as they wanted) have diſcover'd a vaſt Treaſure hid in the Sides of the Ships; for which we are to give them a large Premium. I hope I ſhall be in Dublin by Chriſtmas. I compute my Share, as near as we can gueſs, will come to about 3500 l.'

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 12. On Friday 16 Waggons loaded with Cheſts of Small Arms, were brought from the Caſtle, and embark'd aboard a Yatcht at Leith, in order to be ſent under Convoy of the Happy Janet to Inverneſs. And

On Saturday a Quantity of Powder and Ball was brought down from the ſaid Garriſon, for the Uſe of the Troops and Garriſons.

That Night two Troops of General Hamilton's Dragoons came into Leith from the South Country. They march'd Yeſterday for Stirling (where we now hear the Camp is to be form'd) and are to be follow'd by the other Troops of that Regiment, with their Field Equipage, &c.

Yeſterday Afternoon four Field Pieces, four Cohorn Mortars, and about a Dozen of Waggons, containing Powder, Ball, Grape Shot, and other Military Apparatus, were ſent from the Caſtle for Stirling, eſcorted by a Subaltern's Command, of the Hon. Col. Laſcelles's Regiment.

We hear that the Hon. Col. Gardiner's Regiment of Dragoons will alſo march this Week for Stirling.

All the Detachments who were out at Work on the Roads, are return'd to their reſpective Regiments.

Yeſterday Alexander Fraſer, ſometime Servant to John Drummond, Captain in the French Service, was committed to the City Gaol by Warrant of the Right Honourable Robert Craige, Eſq; his Majeſty's Advocate, as guilty of Treaſon. We hear that he was apprehended at Leith, and came over with the Ships from Holland. He is about 20 Years old.

Edinburgh, Aug. 13. In the preſent Hurry of Affairs many Reports muſt be expected; but it is not judg'd proper to inſert them all without better Authority than has yet reach'd us: However, to ſatisfy our Readers in ſome Meaſure, the common Report goes, that about 2000 Men are landed in Lochabar, or in ſome of the Weſtern Iſlands, and that a Fleet of 50 or 60 Sail has been ſeen off the Iſle of Sky.——Whatever be in theſe Reports, it is certain the Government are now fully appriz'd of the Deſigns of our Enemies, and are taking all proper Meaſures to render them abortive.

The Fox Man of War, Capt. Beavor, is arriv'd in the Frith, with the Trade from Holland, except the Nelly, of Leith, Joſeph Brothwick, Maſter, which is ſaid to have been taken by a Schooner Privateer before ſhe join'd the Convoy; but we hear the Fleet boarded and took the French Schooner.

LONDON.

Monday ſeveral Parties of Life Guards and Horſe Grenadiers went thro' the City, in order to lye on the Eſſex and Kentiſh Roads to eſcorte his Majeſty to London.

Tueſday that Part of the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards which is in England was review'd in Hyde-Park by General Folliot, when they performed their ſeveral Evolutions, Firings, &c. with great Applauſe.

We hear that when the Letters came away from Portſmouth on Sunday laſt, Admiral Vernon had juſt made the Signal for ſailing.

Monday the Lords of the Admiralty order'd ſix Men of War to ſail immediately for the Coaſts of Scotland.

General Cope, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in North-Britain, has publiſh'd an Order for all Military People to repair immediately to their reſpective Poſts. And alſo an Order for the Out-Penſioners belonging to Chelſea Hoſpital, to repair forthwith to Edinburgh, and to preſent themſelves to Lieutenant-General Gueſt, or they will be immediately ſtruck off the Liſt of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council have order'd the Parliament, which ſtood prorogu'd to laſt Thurſday, to be further prorogu'd to Thurſday the 19th of September.

We hear that a Scheme is on Foot, and will be offer'd to the Conſideration of Parliament for raiſing four Millions of Money for the Service of the enſuing Year, at Four per Cent.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Fane is appointed to go Embaſſador to the Court of Conſtantinople.

Benjamin Keene, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Weſtlow in Cornwall, and Pay-Maſter of his Majeſty's Penſions, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Lisbon.

The Hon. Charles Compton, Eſq; who has been Conſul there for many Years, is recall'd.

Laſt Sunday his Excellency the Earl of Cheſterfield, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ſet out with his Lady, from his Houſe in Groſvenor-Square, for his Seat at Bretby in Derbyſhire, where he will continue for about ten Days, and from thence proceed for Holyhead, in order to embark for Ireland.

Laſt Week died at Henley upon Thames in Oxfordſhire, Dr. Cottor, an eminent Phyſician there, and late one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter.

Laſt Sunday died, after a ſhort Illneſs, Mr. John Harvey, Chief Accomptant to the Bank of England.

A few Days ſince died, advanced in Years, at his Seat in Suſſex, John Fuller, Eſq; a Gentleman of a large Eſtate, and formerly one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for that County.

On Monday died at his Houſe at Clapham in Surrey, Benjamin Mee, Eſq; an eminent Hamburgh Merchant of this City, and one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. Mr. Edward Whittle to the Rectory of Montgomery, in the County of Montgomery and Diocese of Hereford.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Brooke has preſented his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, ſecond Son of Anthony Morgan, of Llanelly, in the County of Monmouth, Eſq; to the Rectory of Alceſter in Warwickſhire, worth about 200 l. a Year.

Tueſday, about Noon, the Wife of one Morgan, a Pipemaker, in Bedfordbury, was found murder'd in her Room, having fifteen Wounds about her, ſuppoſed to be given her by her Huſband, who was with her about half an Hour before, when ſhe was heard by the Neighbours to cry out Murder; but it was what they had heard ſo frequently, that they paid no Regard to it. He immediately made off.

On Monday laſt ended the Aſſizes for the County of Surrey, held at Kingſton before the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee and Mr. Juſtice Burnet, when three Perſons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz.

Robert Criſp, a Youth, for robbing his Maſter, Mr. John Monk, of a conſiderable Sum of Money, which he confeſſed.

John Upchurch, for the Murder of Tho. Francis at Godalmin, by ſtabbing him with a Spear ſcrewed into the Head of an Oak Stick, which (upon a Quarrel with the Deceaſed, who happened to be at a Publick Houſe where the Priſoner lodged) he fetch from above Stairs, concealing the Spear with his Hands till he gave him the Wound. And

Owen Macahill, of St. Paul's Deptford, for robbing Henry Wood of a Cutlaſs and Piſtol. This Mr. Wood, who is a Cuſtom-houſe Officer, having Information, that a conſiderable Quantity of Run Tea was conceal'd in a Granary, went thither, with one Thomas Turpin, to ſeize it: Upon their going to remove it, Macahill appear'd, and threatened them if they would not go off and leave it; which they not being diſpos'd to do, he cry'd, Come up all; on which Five or Six more did come up, and took from Mr. Wood his Cutlaſs and Piſtol, and wounded both him and Turpin in ſuch a Manner, as to leave them for dead; and carried off the Arms and Tea.

Some Perſons of Diſtinction at the Hague, who have lately receiv'd Letters from the French Army, report that many Officers of great Rank are exceedingly chagrin'd at the mighty Aſcendency Marſhal de Saxe has gain'd over the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the rather, becauſe, tho' his Excellency's declining State of Health ſeems to rid them of the Fear of ſeeing him long poſſeſs'd of ſo abſolute an Authority, yet his having caſt his Eyes on Count Lowendahl for his Succeſſor, darkens the Proſpect extremely, and the more ſince his Majeſty is of no fickle Diſpoſition, but continues firm in his Friendſhips though it requires ſome Time to conciliate and fix his Favours, as appears plainly from Cardinal Fleury's having as yet no Succeſſor.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight Capt. Rufane and a Corporal, both of Fraſer's Marines, were ſent Priſoners on board the Shrewſbury Man of War at Spithead, in order to be try'd for their Cowardice when on board the Lyon in the late Engagement with a French Man of War.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have order'd the Courts Martial to enquire into the Conduct and Behaviour of ſeveral Commanders and Officers of his Majeſty's Fleet, in the late Engagement near Toulon, to be fix'd for the 1ſt of October next.

They write from Boſton in New-England, of the 13d of July, that Capt. Townſend, of the Tyger Privateer of Rhode-Iſland, was arriv'd there from Georgia, and gives an Account, that he was taken by the Spaniards, and carried into St. Auguſtine, from whence he made his Eſcape.

According to Letters from the above Province, we have Advice, that the Rippon's Prize has taken a Spaniſh Ship, and carried her into Jamaica. She is ſaid to be worth 50,000 l. Currency.

The Prizes brought into Plymouth by Admiral Martin, are,

The Panther, a French Man of War of 24 Guns and 260 Men, taken the 24th of July laſt by his Majeſty's Ship the Monmouth, Capt. Henry Harriſon.

The St. Paul, Capt. Jappi, from San Domingo for Rochelle, taken by the Squadron. And

A Privateer with four Carriage and eight Swivel Guns, and 95 Men, alſo taken by the Squadron.

The Cæſar, Capt. Jefferies, a Venetian, bound from Cadiz to Genoa, with 80,000 Piſtoles, is taken and carried into Port-Mahon by a Man of War. The Money was for the Genoeſe Governor.

Letters from Briſtol, dated the 15th Inſtant, adviſe, that the Neptune, Capt. Crawford, and three others from London, were arriv'd at Virginia, and carry'd in with them a Ship from Martinico.

The ——, Stowbridge, bound from Philadelphia to Antigua; and a Ship and a Snow from Glaſgow to Virginia, are all taken on the Coaſt of Virginia, by a Spaniſh Privateer of 10 Guns.

Extract of a Letter from Glaſgow, Aug. 12.

'We are alarm'd in this Country juſt now, with the 'News of an intended Inſurrection amongſt ſome of the 'Highland Clans. The Duke of Argyle has wrote cir- 'cular Letters to his Vaſſals and Dependants, to have all 'their Tenants in readineſs to over-awe the Diſaffected: 'But if our Reports be true, this has not hinder'd ſome 'of them, in Lorn, from appearing in Arms already. 'All the Soldiers march'd out of this Town this Day 'for Perth and Stirling; and two Days before ſome 'Parties met privately, without Beat of Drum, or 'making any Noiſe, about Eight o'Clock at Night, 'who it is ſaid were going in Search of ſome ſuſpected 'Perſons, againſt whom Warrants were iſſued.

Extract of a Letter from a Paſſenger in one of the Veſſels that carried over Marſhal Belleiſle's Equipages and Baggage, dated from Calais, Aug. 26, N. S.

'We arriv'd here on Tueſday laſt in the Evening, but 'the Yatcht that carried the Marſhal and his Brother did 'not enter the Harbour 'till Yeſterday Morning at Ten 'o'Clock. The Marſhal was receiv'd by the Comman- 'dant and the Garriſon under Arms, and a Diſcharge of 'the Cannon of the Ramparts and Forces. His Excel- 'lency found three Couriers from the King waiting for 'him. As ſoon as he landed, he ſent one of them to 'his Lady, who met her on the Road within two 'Leagues of the Town, where ſhe arrived about two 'Hours after. This Morning the Marſhal and his 'Brother ſet out for Liſle, from whence they will repair 'to the King's Camp. Madame de Belleiſle is gone back 'to Paris. The Marſhal expreſs'd a great Regard for 'Colonel Durye, who accompanied him hither, and 'entreated him to accept of a very fine Gold-hilted 'Sword: His Excellency alſo made a Preſent of a Gold 'Snuff-Box to the Captain of the Yatcht, and gave 50 'Guineas among the Yatcht's Company. It is currently 'reported here that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is going 'to attack Antwerp. We have juſt receiv'd Advice 'that the Garriſon of Oſtend are embark'd in order to 'return to England; but many People pretend they are 'to be carried to Antwerp. The Yatcht hoiſted Sail 'this Day for England.

Whitehall, Aug. 17. Yeſterday an Expreſs arriv'd from General Chanclos, Governor of Oſtend, dated the 24th Inſtant, N. S. with an Account, That on Sunday laſt, in the Night, the French attack'd that Place at Low Water in ſeveral Parts, and were repuls'd with great Vigour; that the next Morning the Governor having aſſembled the Officers commanding the ſeveral Regiments, it had been reſolv'd, as the Place could not be maintain'd, to capitulate, and accordingly the following Articles of Capitulation were concluded and ſign'd by General Chanclos, and Count Lowendahl, Commander in Chief of the French Troops before Oſtend.

CAPITULATION.

THE Garriſon, and all that depend on it, as Engineers, Officers of Artillery, Receiver and Comptroller of the Fortifications, and others employ'd in the Service, may march out with all Military Honours, and even thorough the Breach if the Governor thinks fit, and each Soldier ſhall have 24 Charges.——*Agreed.*

The Garriſon and its Dependants ſhall be conducted by a ſuitable Eſcorte to the Auſtrian Territories, and may carry with them ſix Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounders, and two Mortars.——*The Garriſon ſhall take no more than two Pieces of Cannon of* 8 *or* 12 *Pounders, and two Mortars. The reſt of the Article is agreed.*

The Garriſon ſhall be furniſh'd, at the Expence of the Country, with Boats and Carriages to convey their Effects, Furniture and Equipages, beginning from the Governor to the loweſt Soldier.——*Agreed; but the Governor ſhall take Care to give Notice what Quantity of Carriages or Boats he ſhall want.*

The Sick and Wounded of the Garriſon, as well Officers as Soldiers, may remain in the Place 'till they are cur'd, but at their own Expence; and after they are cured, ſhall be conducted to the Auſtrian Territories, and enjoy the ſame Conditions as the Garriſon.—*Agreed.*

In caſe Fort St. Philip is not in the Hands of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the Garriſon of the ſaid Fort ſhall enjoy the ſame Capitulation as the Town of Oſtend.——*Agreed.*

It is likewiſe demanded, that the Inhabitants, Merchants, and Citizens of Oſtend continue to enjoy the ſame Privileges as they do at preſent.——*This Article concerns the King, and the Inhabitants may hope for every Thing from the Clemency of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

In Conſequence of which, one Gate ſhall be deliver'd to the Troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and Commiſſaries ſhall be admitted, to whom the Magazines and Arſenals ſhall be truly deliver'd, as likewiſe all that belong to the Place.——*As ſoon as this Capitulation ſhall be ſign'd, one Gate ſhall be deliver'd to the King's Troops, and Commiſſaries ſhall be received, to whom the Magazines and Arſenals ſhall be truly deliver'd, as alſo all that belongs to the Place.*

The Garriſon of the Place ſhall march out four Days after the Signing of the Capitulation on both Sides.—*Agreed.*

The Garriſon may likewiſe take Proviſions with them on the March.——*Agreed.*

In Conſequence of this Capitulation, the Tranſports were order'd into the Harbour to embark the Garriſon.

Whitehall, Aug. 17. Letters from Edinburgh of the 11th Inſtant bring an Account, that a French Veſſel of 16 or 18 Guns had appear'd on the Weſt Coaſt of Scotland, which, after having cruiz'd for ſome Days off the Iſlands of Bara and Uuſt, ſtood in for the Coaſt of Lochaber, and had there landed betwixt the Iſlands of Mull and Skie, ſeveral Perſons, one of whom, from the general Report, and from ſeveral concurring Circumſtances, there is the greateſt Reaſon to believe is the Pretender's Son.

From the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.

Betty Chanter, of the Parish of Corſham in the County of Wilts, Widow, Clothier, and Chapwoman.

Alexander Dick, of London, Merchant.

John and William Taylor, of London, Merchants and Partners.

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